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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/847,474	05/02/2001	Guangming Shi	990517	6899

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Qualcomm Incorporated
Patents Department
5775 Morehouse Drive
San Diego, CA 92121-1714

EXAMINER

DAO, MINH D

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2682

DATE MAILED: 02/13/2004

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/847,474

Applicant(s)

SHI ET AL.

Examiner

MINH D DAO

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application) since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.
a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121 since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). ____
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) ____ 6) ☐ Other: .

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

1. Claims 1,3,4,5,13,15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Kato et al. (US Patent 6,263,202).

Regarding claim 1, Kato teaches a system for data entry in a wireless communication device (See figure 5), the system comprising: an audio-input device to receive audio-data (Figure 5, item 40); a voice-recognition engine (figure 5, item 50) to receive and analyze the audio-data, wherein the voice-recognition engine is configured to interpret the audio-data as matching a selected one of a set of alphanumeric characters to use in conjunction with the operation of the wireless communication device (col. 4, lines 55-67; col. 5, lines 1-4; figure 2, items 12 and 14); and a memory to store the selected alphanumeric character for subsequent use in conjunction with the operation of the wireless communication device (figure 5, item 54, 50 and 42).

Regarding claim 3, Kato teaches that the system of claim 1, further comprising a transmitter to transmit the selected alphanumeric character to a remote location (figure 2, item 14 and 1205).

Regarding claim 4, Kato teaches that the system of claim 1, wherein the memory (figure 5, item 54; col. 6, lines 47-48) stores a plurality of selected alphanumeric characters, the plurality of selected alphanumeric characters comprising at least a portion of an electronic message, the system further comprising a transmitter to transmit the electronic message to a remote location (col. 4, lines 55-67; col. 5, lines 1-4; figure 2, items 12 and 14).

Regarding claim 5, Kato teaches that the system of claim 4 wherein the electronic message is compatible with a short-messaging-service protocol (figure 2, the Electronic Mail Transmission 1023).

Regarding claim 13, Kato teaches that A method for data entry in a wireless communication device (See figure 5), the method comprising: receiving audio-data (Figure 5, item 40); configuring the wireless communication device to interpret the audio-data as matching a selected one of a set of alphanumeric characters to use in conjunction with the operation of the wireless communication device (col. 4, lines 55-67; col. 5, lines 1-4; figure 2, items 12 and 14; and storing the selected alphanumeric

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character for subsequent use in conjunction with the operation of the wireless communication device (figure 5, item 54, 50 and 42).

Regarding claim 15, Kato teaches that the method of claim 13, further comprising transmitting the selected alphanumeric character to a remote location (figure 2, item 14 and 1205).

Regarding claim 16, Kato teaches that the method of claim 13, further comprising storing a plurality of selected alphanumeric characters (figure 5, item 54; col. 6, lines 47-48), the plurality of selected alphanumeric characters comprising at least a portion of an electronic message, and transmitting the electronic message to a remote location (col. 4, lines 55-67; col. 5, lines 1-4; figure 2, items 12 and 14).

Regarding claim 17, Kato teaches that the method of claim 16 wherein the message is compatible with a short-messaging-service protocol (figure 2, the Electronic Mail Transmission 1023).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

2. Claims 2,6,14,18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kato (US Patent 6,263,202) in view of Maquaire et al. (US 2002/0107049).

Regarding claim 2, Kato teaches all limitations of claim 1. However, Kato fails to teach that the voice-recognition engine is further configured to interpret the audio-data as

matching a selected one of a set of commands. Maquaire, in an analogous art, teaches a voice-recognition engine configured to interpret the audio-data as matching a selected one of a set of commands (section [0021], lines 1-4), the system further comprising a processor to execute the selected command (figure 2, item 30; section [0024]). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide the teaching of Maquaire to Kato in order to provide voice activated dialing to mobile communication devices as taught by Maquaire (See section [0010]).

Regarding claims 6 and 18, the combination of the teachings of Kato and Maquaire teaches a system wherein the voice-recognition engine is configured to interpret the audio-data as matching a selected one of a set of commands (Reference Maquaire, section [0021], lines 1-4) to process the electronic message (Reference Kato, col. 4, lines 55-60), the system further comprising a processor to execute the selected command (Reference Maquaire, figure 2, item 30; section [0024]).

Regarding claim 14, the combination of the teachings of Kato and Maquaire teaches The method of claim 13, further comprising configuring the wireless communication device to interpret the audio-data as matching a selected one of a set of commands (Reference Maquaire, section [0021], lines 1-4) and executing the selected command (Reference Maquaire, figure 2, item 30; section [0024]).

3. Claims 7,9,10,11,12,19,20,21,22,23,24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kato (US Patent 6,263,202) in view of Ehara (US Patent 6,665,547).

Regarding claim 7, Kato teaches a system for storing addresses in a wireless communication device (See figure 5), the system comprising: an audio-input device to receive audio-data (Figure 5, item 40); a voice-recognition engine to receive and analyze the audio-data, wherein the voice-recognition engine is configured to interpret the audio-data as matching a selected one of a set of alphanumeric characters (col. 4, lines 55-67; col. 5, lines 1-4). However, Kato fails to teach a processor to associate an address-identifier with a plurality of selected alphanumeric characters. Ehara, in an analogous art, teaches a processor to associate an address-identifier with a plurality of selected alphanumeric characters (See figures 3A and 3B; col.8, lines 43-60); and a memory to store the plurality of selected alphanumeric characters in association with the associated address-identifier (See figures 4A and 4B; col. 8, lines 66-67; col. 9, lines 1-15). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide the teaching of Ehara to Kato in order to obtain a radio communication device in which when a registered number is read out, a speech is outputted such that it is possible to recognize whom the telephone number is associated with.

Regarding claims 9 and 21, the combination of the teachings of Kato and Ehara teaches that the system of claim 7 wherein the plurality of selected alphanumeric characters associated with the address-identifier represents at least part of a destination telephone number (Reference Ehara, figure 4A, item 43).

Regarding claims 10 and 22, the combination of the teachings of Kato and Ehara teaches that the system of claim 7 wherein the plurality of selected alphanumeric characters associated with the address-identifier represents at least part of an electronic address (Reference Ehara, figure 3A, Memory Block 0).

Regarding claims 11 and 23, the combination of the teachings of Kato and Ehara fails to teach that the system of claim 7 wherein the plurality of selected alphanumeric characters associated with the address-identifier represents at least part of a street address. However, the Name Storage Area (figure 4A, item 42) can easily be replaced a Street Address Area. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to implement the Street Address Area instead of the Name Storage Area based on the inventor desire.

Regarding claims 12 and 24, the combination of the teachings of Kato and Ehara teaches that the system of claim 7 wherein the voice-recognition engine is further configured to interpret the audio-data as the address-identifier (Reference Ehara, figure 4A).

Regarding claim 19, the combination of the teachings of Kato and Ehara teaches that a method for storing addresses in a wireless communication device (See figure 5), the method comprising: receiving audio-data (Figure 5, item 40); configuring the wireless communications device to interpret the audio-data as matching a selected one of a set of alphanumeric characters (col. 4, lines 55-67; col. 5, lines 1-4); associating a plurality of selected alphanumeric characters with an address-identifier; and storing the plurality of selected alphanumeric characters in association with the associated address-identifier (Reference Ehara, (See figures 4A and 4B; col. 8, lines 66-67; col. 9, lines 1-15).

4. Claims 8 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kato (US Patent 6,263,202) in view of Ehara (US Patent 6,665,547) and further in view of Maquaire et al. (US 2002/0107049).

Regarding claims 8 and 20, the combination of the teachings of Kato and Ehara teaches all limitations of claim 7 but fails to teach that the system of claim 7 wherein the voice-recognition engine is configured to interpret the audio-data as matching a selected one of a set of commands. Maquaire, in an analogous art, teaches that the voice-recognition engine is configured to interpret the audio-data as matching a selected one of a set of commands (section [0021], lines 1-4). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to provide the teaching of

Maquaire to Kato and Ehara in order to provide voice activated dialing to mobile communication devices as taught by Maquaire (See section [0010]).

Conclusion

5. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

- a. Brown et al. (US Patent 6,061,654) discloses System And Method Of Recognizing Letters And Numbers By Either Speech or Touch Tone Recognition Utilizing Constrained Confusion Matrices.
- b. Brown et al. (US Patent 6,400,805) discloses Statistical Database Correction of Alphanumeric Identifiers For Speech Recognition and Touch-Tone Recognition.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to MINH D DAO whose telephone number is 703-305-5589. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 AM - 5:00 PM.


If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, VIVIAN C CHIN can be reached on 703-308-6739. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-305-9508.

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Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-3900.

Minh Dao
Examiner
Art Unit 2682
January 29, 2004 *mpp*


VIVIAN CHIN
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600

2/9/04